



Mails

## NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

BREMEN.

## IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"PRINZ SIGISMUND".....	About FRIDAY, Capt. D. Lebz.....
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and BREMEN	"YORCK".....	WEDNESDAY, Capt. J. Raudermann.....
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"BUELOW".....	6th May. Capt. H. Förmes.....
MANILA, NEWGUINEA, BRIS- BANE, SYDNEY and MEL- BOURNE	"PRINZ SIGISMUND".....	THURSDAY, Capt. D. Lebz.....
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO".....	Middle of May. Capt. F. Sembill.....

For further particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD  
MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG &amp; CHINA.

Hongkong, 24th April, 1908.

## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL.  
TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR STEAMERS CAPTAINS TO SAIL ON.  
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA...ERNEST SIMONS...Girard.....15th May, afternoon.  
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS'...AUSTRALIA...Verdon.....15th May, 1 P.M.  
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA...TONKIN...Charbonnel.....15th May, afternoon.  
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS...VARA...Seller.....20th May, 1 P.M.  
Transhipment on the Co.'s Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.

Through Tickets to London via Paris from £27.10 up to £71.10, 20 hours' railway from Marseilles to London.

Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to

I. MILLET,  
AGENT,  
QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 28th April, 1908.

## WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

HONGKONG-WUCHOW LINE.

THE Steamers "LINTAN" and "SAN-UU"  
SAIL FROM HONGKONG TWICE A WEEK AND COMPLETE THE ROUND TRIP IN 4 DAYS.  
These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are Lighted Throughout by Electricity.  
THE CLIMATE ON THE WEST RIVER DURING THE WINTER MONTHS IS VERY FINE AND EXHILIRATING.

For further information apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
AGENTS,  
WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. COMPANIES.

Hongkong, 25th March, 1908.

IMPERIAL BREWING COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

## Intimation.

## PURE CREAM BEER.

For samples and prices please apply to

WINE GROWERS SUPPLY CO.  
BARRETTO & CO.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd October, 1907.

[15]

## Hotel.

KAMAKURA KAIHIN IN  
HOTEL,

KAMAKURA, JAPAN.

THIS modern Hotel, completely rebuilt, situated on the seashore within easy distance of Yokohama and Tokyo, will be opened during April, under European management.

Charges moderate.

Special terms for families.

Apply—

E. APPEL, Manager.

[16]

## Dentistrop.

TSIN TING.  
LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'AGUILAR STREET.  
REASONABLE FEES.Consultation Free.  
Hongkong, 1st June, 1908.Dr. M. H. CHAUN,  
THE LATEST METHOD  
of the  
AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY  
33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,  
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.  
(e) Hongkong, 1st April, 1908.

## THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

## Intimation.

## NO. 1 DOCK.

Length inside 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft.; bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

## NO. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft. bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 26.5 ft. Time to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Towboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing-Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 378, 508, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A, B, C, 4th and 5th Edt.

Liebers, Scotts, A. I. and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1908.

## ACROSS AFRICA BY MOTOR.

## AN ESCORT OF SHOUTING SAVAGES.

Lieutenant Paul Graetz, of the German Army, who is crossing the heart of Africa from Dar-es-Salaam, on the east coast, to Swakopmund, on the west, is encountering difficulties in the tropical scarcely less formidable than those Sigaro Scarfoglio is meeting with in the Rockies. His last stage of 125 miles has occupied nine days.

In an account written to the *Daily Mail* the Lieutenant says: "Leaving Abercorn, near the southern end of Lake Tanganyika, we reached Kasama in nine days through the Chambesi Valley. But we and our motor-car had to go through a terrible ordeal. We have faced fearful trials and hardships under tropical rains, we have been delayed by raging streams and deep marshes."

We have had to cross twenty-eight swollen rivers and swamps innumerable. We have travelled on bad wooden bridges built by the natives, and often we have crossed over the wretched tottering remnants of such bridges. We have fought hard against flooding waters. At first our journey through thick bush. Running and jumping near our automobile a number of Lobemba natives sing as they accompany us. Then a terrible thunderstorm bursts upon us in fury, and streams of water come down in huge watergouts. Now the underwood becomes lighter. Hail! Water! The Mbombazi River is before us and rolls on its yellow course in the middle of a swampy depression 200 yards in breadth.

There is a kind of bridge over swamp and stream, and it zigzags like a gigantic coiled snake. The natives rush through the storm-beaten high grass and gather sticks and branches. They drag them forth and build a small bridgeway over the dangerous deep mine; we widen the existing narrow bridge and repair it as best we can.

Finally, after hours of strenuous work in pouring rain, we proceed. The car is pulled forward on the perilous path; the driver grips the steering-wheel with great steadiness. We tremble. What if the wheels skid on the slippery wood? We are lost if the car moves only one hand's breadth to either side. We are lost if our hands or our nerves give way on these fearful two hundred yards.

The heavy car and ourselves would fall and disappear, without any possibility of rescue, in the wild stream or in the soft, deep mud. The passage seems to last an eternity. Slowly we creep forward.

We are nearly on the other side, when suddenly the car stops and is dragged backwards. We all burst into a shriek of terror. We realize what has happened. The back wheels have sunk through a hole in the bridge. The front wheels are lifted upwards. But by a stroke of luck in the midst of our misfortunes the spring of the car has caught in the oblique planks of the bridge and it is wedged fast.

A feverish activity seizes us. We fasten a strong rope to the front part of the car. There is no time to waste. A catastrophe is still threatening us. The Lobemba natives are fetched back. The bridge is repaired after a mighty effort, and the natives slowly drag the car forward. The rescue is a success.

The sun is now piercing through the grey clouds, and before our eyes gleams the fresh landscape. A few miles drive and we come to another river. There are many dangers before us. Hidden in the tall grass are numberless boulders, branches, roots, and tree-trunks.

In spite of slow driving, the car here and there is thrown up in the air. It is almost impossible for the tyres and the springs to stand the shocks. When we come across gigantic rocks we have to make long detours through the thick bush, and we have several hairbreadth escapes. Invisible chasms take the wheel away from the driver's hands.

Day after day the difficulties and obstacles increase, and we nearly lose the hope of ever reaching our goal. The car, however, has worked without one breakdown since we left Abercorn. At last, on March 15, we see on the hill in front of us, the village of Kasama; the buildings of the magistrate and of the African Lake Corporation, appearing above the green landscape.

## A LION AND BEAR FIGHT.

## PANIC IN AN ODESSA CIRCUS.

Warsaw, March 30.

People who were at the Circus in Odessa the other night experienced more emotions than they counted for on taking their tickets. An American lion-tamer, named Savade, was exhibiting his wild beasts. During the performance one of the lions refused to obey orders to leave its stool, and finally pushed its neighbour, a white she-bear, off her seat. This aroused the ire of the lady herself and of a bear, who attacked the lion, filling the building with noise and dust.

When the lion caught one of his opponents by the throat, a panic arose amongst the spectators, who made a stampede for the doors, crushing and injuring one another in their anxiety to get out.

Meanwhile Savade, who was alone in the cage with all these wild beasts, threw himself with wonderful courage upon the bear, beat him with an iron rod till he rolled helpless on the ground, and when the lion began to attack the bear, shot right into his open jaws with a gun loaded with blank cartridges. The lion, leaving the bear, now sprang upon Savade, who, nothing daunted, fired into his jaws a second time. It was only then that the "king of beasts" limped back on to his stool. Savade, with a few words of apology, for the interruption, carried his performance to a successful conclusion, enthusiastically applauded by those members of the audience who had the courage to return.

Nobody attempted to help the brave American whilst he was in danger. It being a notorious fact that whenever somebody is injured or hurt in a Russian town all the witnesses stay away.

## Imitations.

## WHERE ARE YOU GOING?

WHY, TO CHAZALON & CO.,  
6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Where I am sure to find the best

## FRENCH BONBONS,

## LIQUEURS,

## BURGUNDY,

## CHAMPAGNE

and

## CLARET.

Hongkong, 20th January, 1908. [13]

PAEST BREWING COMPANY,  
MILWAUKEE.FRESH SUPPLIES  
ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK.

## BY

SIEMSEN &amp; CO.,

Agents for

HONGKONG &amp; SOUTH CHINA.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1907. [14]

## MUSIC LESSON.

LESSONS in Violin, Mandoline and Guitar  
at pupil's residence.  
Evening engagements for Dances and  
Concerts.

## Apply to

E. J. LOPEZ,  
C/o Hongkong Telegraph Office.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1908. [15]

50 PER CENT  
LESS.WE WILL SELL OUR ENTIRE  
STOCK OF

## BI CYCLES and

## ACCESSORIES

at 50 % less than usual

prices for one week only,

to clear our old stock

and make room for our  
new shops at Nos. 33 &

35, Des Voeux Road.

Begin from TUESDAY, the 8th  
MARCH.Remember we will Remove to our  
shops on the 7th inst.

## DRAGON CYCLE

## DEPOT,

11, D'AGUILAR ST.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1908. [16]

## A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.

This is a system (one of which does not give many names, by which to call them) which is well known in Europe. It is simply weakness, a break-down, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. It is a disease which attacks certain (for they are also numbered), in fact, all the animals of the same species; the more prominent being sleeplessness, sense of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits, loss of appetite for food, ordinary affairs of life. Now, as almost all animals are mortal, in all such cases it is *inevitably* incurable.

## VITAL STRENGTH &amp; ENERGY

to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience proves that as night succeeds the day this may be done.

## THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION NO. 3

than by any other known combination. So say I, as it is taken in accordance with the printed directions for preparing it, will the shattered health be restored.

## THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE

LIGHTED UP FRESH,

and a new existence imparted in place of what was before.

"This medicine is composed of wormwood, "used up," and valerian. This mixture is agreeable to the taste—suitable for all constitutions and conditions; is adhesive, and it is difficult to imagine a case of disease or infirmity in which it would not be of service. Those of ability that will not be easily satisfied will be greatly pleased by this new remedy.

## THERAPION

is sold by all Chemists.

It is sold by the principal Chemists throughout the



## Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

WATSON'S

E

VERY OLD LIQUEUR

SCOTCH

WHISKY

A Blend of the Finest Pure Malt  
Whiskies distilled in Scotland

GENUINE AGE  
AND  
FINE MELLOW  
FLAVOUR.

Per Case - - - \$16.50

Watson's

D. SHERRY  
SUPERIOR PALE DRY.

Per Dozen ..... \$19.50

A VERY FINE WINE, POPULAR  
THROUGHOUT THE FAR EAST.A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED,

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 7th April, 1908.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1908

The Japanese Boycott.

AN AMOY BONFIRE.

JAPANESE RETALIATING.

That the boycott is gaining ground the report appearing in the *Shang-Po* of to-day's date from its Amoy correspondent furnishes convincing evidence. On the 24th instant, it is stated, the Kwong Kee Lee shop turned out all their stock of Japanese ware into the street. The goods were heaped up in a pile and then set fire to it. Large crowds of wondering natives gathered around the huge bonfire, as the inflammable materials became reduced to ashes.

Hitherto Chinese merchants in Amoy made use of envelopes made in Japan because of their cheapness, but following the example set them by their Southern compatriots, they will have none of the Japan-made article and have requisitioned into use handmade envelopes from Foochow. Such was the run on the Foochow article that the stock in Amoy soon became exhausted and local stationers have had to telegraph for a large fresh supply from the northern port.

It would appear that, in their own way, the Japanese are showing their resentment towards the Cantonese. It is the practice with all Chinese in Amoy desirous of proceeding to Taipeh and Taiwan, i.e. Formosa, to obtain passes from the Mitsui Bussan Kaiha. The other day a Cantonese, who intended to go to Taipeh, applied for the permit in the usual way. The man was refused and was told that Chinese of all provinces would be granted passes with the exception of the Cantonese.

PAKHOI FALLS IN.

The Self-Government Society in Canton is in receipt of a letter from the Chinese in Pakhoi who state that they are also anxious to join the boycott movement and requested to be furnished with all information in connection therewith.

In the Marine Court, to-day, the Harbourmaster fined two boarding-house runners \$10 each for boarding the steamer *Eastern* without the master's consent. It was stated by Policeman Edwards, the prosecutor, that about 1.30 p.m. yesterday, as soon as the *Eastern* got to her buoy, the captain informed him that a stamp had come alongside while the ship was under way and that 4 boarding-house runners had boarded her. The officer was asked to search for them. He found the two defendants among the passengers exhibiting some papers. On examination the papers proved to be boarding-house advertisements.

## Junk Bay Mills.

SIR PAUL CHATER AND MR.  
MODY'S POSITION.

DEFINED BY THEIR SOLICITORS.

We have received the following letter from Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon for publication:

Sir.—With reference to your report of the inquest attending the death of the late Mr. Rennie, whilst we are very loath to address you on this unhappy subject we feel that, in justice to our clients, Sir Paul Chater and Mr. Mody, we ought to ask you to publish the following statement of the actual facts in connection with certain of the matters referred to in such report.

It is reported that a few days after the general meeting of the Hongkong Milling Company, Ltd., a change became apparent in Mr. Rennie, who complained of business worries and alleged that those who could help him would not do so. With regard to this, reference should be made to the statements of Mr. Rennie on the 7th ultime on the occasion of his presiding at the annual general meeting of the Milling Company; from this it will be seen that he stated that "the outlook for the current year is more promising, the demand for our product continues so strong that we have difficulty in keeping pace with it." I am glad to say that everything is going smoothly at the Mills, and, "A profit of \$161,262.76 in the first eleven months of our working proves that we have established the business on a sound basis and I confidently believe that at our next meeting we will be in a position to propose a handsome distribution of profits." Such statements would certainly put conve to the ordinary mind that there was any cause for worry over, or anything substantially wrong with, the affairs of the Company and our clients had in fact no reason whatever to suppose, or any intimation whatever from Mr. Rennie, that matters were running otherwise than most favourably in connection with the concern.

It is further reported that, evidence was given to the effect that Mr. Rennie was asked why he did not tell our clients of any troubles he had and replied that he had done so but that it was no good. With regard to this, what we have written above is a point, but we should add, it was not until the 11th instant, (three days before Mr. Rennie's death) that our clients had the slightest suspicion that all was not well in connection with the affairs of the Mill; on that date, at a Board meeting of the Company, Mr. Rennie, in accordance with the requirements of the Articles of Association, intimated that he desired to have a meeting of the shareholders of the Company convened for the purpose of obtaining authority from them to charge the Company's property in favour of their Bankers and he then put before our clients, as directors, a statement, which is now in our hands, shewing a loss, as estimated by him, of \$4,000 odd, on the milling and sale of the wheat then in the Company's godowns, which statement Mr. Rennie then informed our clients he purposed placing before the Company's Bankers. This was absolutely the first intimation our clients received from Mr. Rennie that the affairs of the Company were not proceeding favourably, but, as the statement showed a loss of only one-fourth of the profits that Mr. Rennie had stated at the annual general meeting had been already made by the Company, our clients naturally did not view matters in too serious or too unfavourable a light and, having the most complete confidence in Mr. Rennie, they accepted such statement as accurate in every respect, though it has since been ascertained that the Company's Bankers proved it to be otherwise. At the same time Mr. Rennie mentioned to our clients that there was a purchase of wheat which he had made for June shipment, which he had asked the Company's Bankers to finance, but which they were unwilling to do unless our clients personally guaranteed the transaction, which amounted to some \$500,000, the latter did not then refuse to do this, but took the matter into consideration. On the morning of the 14th instant, Mr. Rennie rang up Sir Paul Chater on the telephone, stating that he was in trouble and desired to see Sir Paul, who, in reply, arranged to see Mr. Rennie at his office that morning and accordingly did so. Mr. Rennie then informed Sir Paul Chater that there was trouble with regard to the June shipment above mentioned, that he had been notified that the steamer in connection therewith had been chartered and that accordingly the necessary credit must be sent, and reiterated that if our clients would guarantee same it could be arranged through the Company's Bankers; Sir Paul Chater then suggested to Mr. Rennie that it would be best, in order to cut the then apparent loss on the shipment as much as possible, for Mr. Rennie to telegraph to cancel the contract and re-send the shipment, which Mr. Rennie then concurred in doing and, in Sir Paul's presence, wrote out a telegram for that purpose and handed it to Mr. Chard to despatch.

It is also reported that Mrs. Rennie had been served with a writ for \$5000 with regard to this, in February last, prior to the annual general meeting and when the accounts had been audited and a skeleton statement in connection therewith got out, Mr. Rennie saw our clients therewith and as to the disposition of the then estimated balance of some \$130,000, thereby, appearing, Sir Paul Chater expressed the view that this balance should be appropriated by declaring a dividend to the shareholders, in view of the fact that three years had elapsed since the incorporation of the Company; Mr. Rennie was reluctant to accept this suggestion and stated that the Company had money in its business and that their Bankers preferred such a course, whereupon, Sir Paul Chater said that, as Mr. Rennie proposed to give no dividend to the shareholders, he ought in accordance with the

usual practice, to forego a part of his commission on the Company's workings for the then past year (prior to which there had been no workings and consequently no commission earned) amounting to \$5,000 and Mr. Rennie agreed to half such commission, thus receiving the sum of \$30,000 in this connection. Mr. Rennie then informed our clients that he desired to obtain an advance to himself of a sum of \$30,000, which Mr. Mody promptly volunteered and which, a few days later, he did in fact lend, receiving in return a promissory note for the sum of \$30,000, but, having the fullest confidence in Mr. Rennie and his position, Mr. Mody did not then present the note for payment, but left it to Mr. Rennie to discharge as and when he saw fit. After Mr. Rennie's death our clients learnt for the first time that he had effected considerable dealings with his holdings in the Milling Company engendering considerable claims on his estate and Mr. Mody saw us in connection with the above mentioned loan, informing us of the dealings just referred to and placing his interests in our hands. On our advice proceedings were at once instituted against the deceased's estate, with the view of endeavouring to assure to Mr. Mody priority for his claim in respect of the loan referred to over the claims of other creditors of the deceased in respect of his said dealings. These proceedings were not instituted on the same day as, but on the day following Mr. Rennie's death; and Mrs. Rennie was not served with the writ of summons, nor was it ever in contemplation to so serve her, and in fact service was effected by us, on her then solicitors two days after Mr. Rennie's death.

Finally, there is reported a suggestion to the effect that our clients have succeeded in obtaining possession of the Mill; with regard to this, the true facts are that after Mr. Rennie's death the affairs of the Company were found to be so involved and disastrous that our clients, as the only remaining directors in the Colony, were advised and decided that, in the best interests of the shareholders, the only proper course was to apply to the Court for a winding-up order and the appointment of a liquidator, which was accordingly done. This liquidator is now in possession of the property of the Company on its behalf, but it is more than probable that the realisation of such property will be insufficient to pay the Company's creditors and consequently leave nothing for the shareholders, of whom our clients hold two-thirds of the whole capital and accordingly are by far the greatest losers from the confidence placed in Mr. Rennie and the state in which his death left the affairs of the Company.

Thanking you in anticipation of the insertion of this,

We are,  
Yours obediently,  
DEACON, LOOKER & DEACON,  
Hongkong, 30th April, 1908.

THK HARBOUR TRAGEDY.  
SECOND COXSWAIN OF "CANADA" REWARDED  
FOR HIS BRAVE CONDUCT.

We are given to understand that To-Yau, the second coxswain, of the steam launch *Canada*, who so pluckily plunged into the sea the other day in the attempt to rescue his master—Mr. A. H. Rennie—particulars of which are still fresh in the mind of the reader, that the affairs of the Company were not proceeding favourably, but, as the statement showed a loss of only one-fourth of the profits that Mr. Rennie had stated at the annual general meeting had been already made by the Company, our clients naturally did not view matters in too serious or too unfavourable a light and, having the most complete confidence in Mr. Rennie, they accepted such statement as accurate in every respect, though it has since been ascertained that the Company's Bankers proved it to be otherwise. At the same time Mr. Rennie intimated that he had made for June shipment, which he had asked the Company's Bankers to finance, but which they were unwilling to do unless our clients personally guaranteed the transaction, which amounted to some \$500,000, the latter did not then refuse to do this, but took the matter into consideration. On the morning of the 14th instant, Mr. Rennie rang up Sir Paul Chater on the telephone, stating that he was in trouble and desired to see Sir Paul, who, in reply, arranged to see Mr. Rennie at his office that morning and accordingly did so. Mr. Rennie then informed Sir Paul Chater that there was trouble with regard to the June shipment above mentioned, that he had been notified that the steamer in connection therewith had been chartered and that accordingly the necessary credit must be sent, and reiterated that if our clients would guarantee same it could be arranged through the Company's Bankers; Sir Paul Chater then suggested to Mr. Rennie that it would be best, in order to cut the then apparent loss on the shipment as much as possible, for Mr. Rennie to telegraph to cancel the contract and re-send the shipment, which Mr. Rennie then concurred in doing and, in Sir Paul's presence, wrote out a telegram for that purpose and handed it to Mr. Chard to despatch.

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be restricted to their private needs; men responsible to no one for their mistakes; or men who in the matter of public expenditure would probably imperil the Colony's credit by embellishing the phantasies of modern municipal extravagance; to place the Government in such hands as these would, I think, be fraught with injury to the Colony, and hurtful to those who happened to be without the precincts of the municipal chamber. With a shifting population such as ours, with every one busily intent upon his own affairs, there would I think be difficulty in finding men suitable and willing to undertake such duties, so that the care of public affairs would pass into the hands of undesirable persons and we should be called upon to witness a repetition of these edifying public scandals which appear to be inseparable from democratic rule. This question of municipal government is of perennial growth; it has been championed and fought out before and discarded as unsuitable. No one questions the right of an enlightened community to manage its own affairs, but is there any evidence that the Asiatic sections of our population are possessed of the necessary enlightenment or the individual independence of character, power of self-restraint and impartiality of judgment, which are the first essentials of self-government? Does not the very history of this Public Health law, with its dismal tale of disease and death, answer emphatically in the negative? Are the people who, on the question of Public Health, have for years harassed the authorities by their apathy, their callousness, their passive resistance, yet these people to whom should be given the privilege, to whom should be entrusted the burden of self-government? Or would we have them set aside, they who possess by far the largest stake in the Colony; would we ignore the Chinese, and vest control in a handful of Europeans? I venture to predict, sir, that if any such proposal were made, we should learn very quickly from the Chinese, and not only the Chinese, that they certainly prefer the trained, disinterested civil servant, with all his faults to a clique of untrained and possibly self-seeking amateurs. To judge from what appears in the local Press, one would imagine the community was crushed beneath the heel of official tyranny, though one sees in vain for those evidences of indignation, or the cries of injustice unusually associated with the cause of an oppressed people. And is it not strange that this discontent with the established order of Government which we are told exists, should not occasionally find expression, in this Council Chamber? The machinery is here, ready at hand for any member of the community to lay bare his wrongs, to unbend his woes in public; but so far as my experience goes it is seldom that the voice of genuine grievance has been heard within these walls. If, for instance, the Chinese or the property owners feel so deeply about the inequality of any particular provision of the Public Health law, why is it they have never thought it worth their while to bring the matter before this Council? And why is it that the proclamations of property owners and architects, on this very Bill, should have dwindled down to the few comparatively unimportant matters detailed in their published reports. I will tell you why it is, Sir. It is because the Chinese know, the property owners know, and every intelligent member of this community, if he will only acknowledge the truth, knows that in this question of Public Health, involving as it does the very existence of the place as a centre of trade, the Government is fighting for the welfare of all against ignorance, self-interest and greed; it is for this reason the foreign community generally are in agreement with the broad principles of the law, and it is for this reason the measures adopted by Government deserve all the support which it is in the power of honourable members to give. Stripped of technicalities and side issues, this whole problem about which controversy has raged so long, resolves itself into the very simple question, whether the Colony is content to drift on as days of old, generating evils, the result of which will not be depreciated property or a depleted revenue, but will be an empty and ruined city; a commerce departed never to return. The Community's answer to that question was the Public Health Ordinance of 1903, by which the Government was given a mandate from the people to purify this city at any cost, and however hardly it may press upon the property owners, however distasteful it may be to the Chinese, there can be no turning back now, no departure from the broad lines laid down by Messrs. Chadwick, and Simpson, and no shrinking from sacrifices which the future prosperity of the port demands. This mandate must be fulfilled by the Government adhering to a fixed, unalterable policy of Sanitary reform and the unofficers of the Sanitary Board can most usefully serve the Public, not by aspiring to an impractical scheme of municipal control, but by acting in a consultive capacity to executive officials; by freely exercising their powers of exemption; by enquiring into and ventilating grievances; and above all by uniting with honourable members of this Council in criticising the details of the Government policy, not in a bickering spirit or in senseless cavil, but in a spirit of candour and fairness, which I am sure no one will more gladly welcome than those upon whom finally rests the responsibility of governing this Colony. (Applause.)

Dr. Ho Kai said that he took it all were agreed on the main principle that the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance of the past required amendment and this Bill was intended to meet the necessity. He would not follow his oratorical friend Mr. Osborne on the strictures he made on the Commission which he thought were somewhat uncharitable but he would have them to defend themselves. As to whether the members of the Commission had exceeded their powers in their recommendations he would not say, but if their recommendations were of value they should be adopted. It had been said that the Commission was not representative of the community, but if these recommendations of theirs were valuable they should be carried into effect whether the Commission was representative or not. With regard to the point that there should be a code at the head of the Sanitary Department, he remarked that he was in favour of the Government's proposal, for so long as a great part of the population was outrageously inadequately represented at the Legislative Council, he thought it was quite futile to expect the Council, especially himself, as representing the Chinese community, to agree to such quasi-municipality or any constitution approaching to that proposed by the Commission. On the subject of Mr. Osborne's address he observed that the hon. member had spoken of the Colony as though everything depended upon its shipping and commerce, but he held that the real reason

of the Colony's position at the present day was the cheap labour that could be commanded here. He therefore called certain provisions of the Bill. He thanked His Excellency for having met several leading architects as representing the European and Chinese property owners in the Colony on this Bill. The kindness and courtesy shown by His Excellency had been duly appreciated and would no doubt continue and save very much time of the Council in considering this Bill in committee.

Mr. Pollock, after a short speech, proposed that the following provision should be added to the Bill:

"In the event of any difference of opinion arising between the Building Authority or the Head of the Sanitary Department or the Board and any person as to the meaning of any provision of this Ordinance, it shall be lawful for the Building Authority or for such Head or the Board or such person to take out an Originating Summons in the name of or against the Attorney General as the case may be for the purpose of having the meaning of such provision determined by the Supreme Court."

The provisions of the Hongkong Code of Civil Procedure as to Originating Summons shall extend, so far as the same are applicable and with such modifications as circumstances may require, to any Originating Summons which is issued under this section and proceeding under this section shall be deemed to be civil proceedings brought by or against the Crown as the case may be."

The Colonial Secretary, referring to the speech made by Mr. Osborne, said that his hon. friend on his left, the Attorney General, had remarked to him that although he had sat for several years in the House of Commons he had not listened to a more able speech. The House of Commons was an assembly to which he hoped to introduce himself (laughter and applause), and he had listened with such pleasure to the hon. member's speech that he sincerely hoped he would have the pleasure of listening to him in the House of Commons also. One remark he had listened to with a good deal of sorrow and that was that industrial enterprises were strangled in Hongkong by vexatious conditions imposed by the Government. He supposed the hon. member referred to the sale of Crown land for the purposes of large and small industries. After explaining the method of disposing of Crown land, the Colonial Secretary said that he had never heard of very large concerns like Butterfield and Swire and the Standard Oil Company complain that they were unfairly dealt with. He had had complaints from other companies in the Colony that the Government was selling to their rivals land too cheap. That sort of criticism was made to him the other day and he had asked what they would suggest as a remedy and it was suggested that the Government should give land away as an encouragement to local enterprise. That struck him as a peculiar proposition, that the Government should begin to give away land to those who wished to cut into the trade of others.

His Excellency the Governor, in the course of a lengthy speech disclaimed any intention of discarding the introduction of the Bill. He had said that the constitution of the Commission was not entirely representative of the community. When he had remarked that the Commission had exceeded their powers to some extent he had kept in mind the fact that his predecessor, Sir Matthew Nathan, had said to the chairman that he did not consider any modification of the present ordinance whether or not the Commissioners were within the terms of reference of the Commission, and that the single recommendation on the part of the Commission considered on the part of the Commission was within the precise terms of reference or not. His Excellency made reference to the fact that he had suggested to the president of the Sanitary Board that no restriction whatever should be placed on any remark he had made on this question at the Legislative Council in order that the members of the Board who were also members of the Commission might have an opportunity of replying in the fullest manner they desired. It was eight weeks in May since this Bill was introduced and hon. members and the community outside had had a considerable time to consider the provisions of the Bill, and he was glad to say that the fullest advantage had been taken of that opportunity, for the European property-owners had appointed two leading firms of architects to report upon it, Chinese property-owners did the same and the Sanitary Board had had several meetings to discuss the amendment. He welcomed most cordially this body of opinion and he believed that it would result in the Bill as finally passed being a thoroughly considered and useful measure and would set at rest once for all this perennial controversy on the subject of sanitation in this Colony. He noted with the greatest possible pleasure the tribute to the single best of purpose of the officials of the Government in endeavouring to do the best of their power, as far as in them lay, to the best of the public welfare. He looked to this specially, because he hoped that the words of the hon. members Mr. Osborne, reflected generally the opinion of the hon. members of the Council and the leading people of the Colony. (Applause.)

With regard to the Medical Officer of Health being a member of the Sanitary Board, he saw no reason why that officer should be unable to put forward his views in his capacity as Medical Officer of Health.

Seeing that the Sanitary Board was only another name for a health board it appeared to him there should be a Government medical officer upon the board. After referring to the question of open spaces, His Excellency said that with regard to disinfection he thought they were in process of reaching a solution, the best of all possible solutions, and indeed the only solution in this matter, and that was by improving the sanitation of the city and by stopping the abandonment of the dead in the streets by the co-operation of the Chinese themselves.

He thought the point raised by Mr. Pollock was an important one and he promised its most careful consideration by the Government.

He proposed that the committee stage of the Bill be postponed for three weeks.

Mr. Pollock asked that the postponement be for five weeks as a new member would have to be elected to take the place of Mr. Osborne and himself had to go to the Empire of Japan on Thursday next and he would not be back within three weeks.

His Excellency the Governor could not entertain the suggestion.

The Bill passed the second reading.

The Attorney General moved the third reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance to enable Foreign Corporations to acquire and hold land in the Colony.

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Council was adjourned until this day fortnight.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was held immediately after the meeting of Council. The Colonial Secretary presiding. It was agreed to recommend that the following vote be adopted by the Council:

CONSTABLE UNIFORM.

A sum of thirty-one dollars in aid of the vote, Medical Department, & Hospitals and

Asylums, Civil Hospital, Other Charges, uniform for India's constables.

#### SECRET SERVICE.

A sum of one thousand, one hundred and twenty dollars in aid of the vote, Colonial Secretary's Department and Legislature, Personal Emoluments, temporary 1st grade clerk.

#### COLONIAL SECRETARIAT.

A sum of one thousand, one hundred and twenty dollars in aid of the vote, Colonial Secretary's Department and Legislature, Personal Emoluments, temporary 1st grade clerk. This was all the business.

#### MOTION TO APPEAL.

#### AN OLD CASE REVIVED.

Motion to appeal to the Privy Council against a decision of the Puisne Judge was asked for this morning, at the Supreme Court, on behalf of four merchants—Chan Wo, alias Chan Pui Chi, alias Chan Yik Ching, Chan Chung To, Chan Wai Ching and Kwong Tak—trading as the Wah Hing Lung firm. The motion was to reverse a judgment delivered by Mr. Justice Wise, against the appellants in favour of Chan Yam and eight other business men.

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Gompertz presided.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. Sargent, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, moved the application. Mr. M. W. Slade, who was instructed by Mr. G. Hall Britton, of Messrs. Bruton and Hall, appealed for the respondents.

On the 8th April, 1904, the petitioners filed a statement of claim in an action claiming from the respondents the sum of \$4,258, being part of \$12,000 which was a debt alleged to be due by the Wah Tai firm to the Wah Hing Lung firm. On the 28th June, 1904, the case was heard, the respondents denying the debt. The case was heard by the Puisne Judge. On the 8th April, 1907, judgment was pronounced for the respondents with costs. On the 1st and 2nd July, last, the respondents moved an appeal from that decision, which appeal was dismissed. Their motion now was to move the Privy Council.

The facts of the case were given in Mr. Justice Wise's judgment. He said—In this case the plaintiffs are suing for a sum of money in Court, amounting to \$4,258, of which a sum of about \$3,000 is admitted by the defendants, so that the sum at issue is trifling. The claim arises out of an assignment, dated March 2, 1899, by which the defendants assigned the Wah Hing Lung business to the plaintiffs and the question to be decided is whether such assignment included certain debts alleged to be due to the Wah Hing Lung by the Wah Tai and Fung Shing firms. It is admitted by the plaintiffs that the assignment was originally drafted did not include these debts, but it is stated that at the request of the first plaintiff the assignment was altered before signature to include them. Therefore the point is whether the alteration was made before signature or after. This, of course, amounts to an allegation of fraud by the defendants and therefore they have to prove fraud, but suppose evidence of fraud (taken for what it is worth) is produced then it seems to me that a man who sue on an admittedly altered document has to prove that the alteration was made before signature and not after. It is clear from the documents itself that the time it was made these debts were looked upon as bad debts and it is difficult to understand why the first plaintiff should insist on their inclusion. He admits that the price previously agreed to, to be paid by him for his business, etc., excluded these debts and he will be ready for it, but his evidence on the subject of the alteration, and his reason for it, hardly seem satisfactory, and what is more, he himself over his security for the Fung Shing debts to Chan Yum, Chan Wo's accountant, who wrote the assignment, also supports his master as to the alteration. This practically is the evidence for the plaintiff. On the part of the defendants it was, of course, contended that the alteration was made after signature and it was pointed out that a document produced by the plaintiff as a copy of the original assignment was at any rate not an exact copy, and in one place there is a considerable variation. Chan Yum also denies the genuineness of the signatures at the end of this alleged copy and states that it is a false broker altogether. The assignment was advertised by both parties and the weak spot in the defendant's case is that neither of the advertisements makes any reference to the exclusion of the Wah Tai and Fung Shing debts and Chan Yum's explanation is not altogether satisfactory. One explanation given is that it was unnecessary to refer to the exclusion of the debts in the advertisement as it was already referred to in the balance sheet, and the other in that the first defendant objected to the reference. Chang Tung Kai also denies his signature to the alleged copy as also does Fung Sung Kui. On the whole I am of opinion that the balance of probability lies with the defendants. The plaintiffs have not established their case to my satisfaction. I presume they will get their \$3,000 so there is very little left to fight for. Judgment for defendants with costs.

Mr. Slade quoted authorities at length, and contended that no extension of time should be given, inasmuch as the \$300 security had not been paid into Court.

Judgment was reserved.

#### SHIPPING AND MAILS

##### MAILS DUE.

American (*Nippon Maru*) 1st prox.

German (*Prinz Stigmund*) 2nd prox.

Indian (*Kumang*) 3rd prox.

German (*Vorck*) 4th prox., p.m.

German (*Euelow*) 5th prox., p.m.

Canadian (*Empress of China*) 6th prox.

The s.s. *Indrasamha* from New York left Singapore for this port this morning.

The "Bon" Line s.s. *Ramsey*, from Antwerp and London, left Singapore yesterday, for this port.

The N.G. I.s.s. *Copri* left Singapore for this port to-day, and may be expected here on or about the 7th prox.

FOREIGN CORPORATIONS.

The Attorney General moved the third reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance to enable Foreign Corporations to acquire and hold land in the Colony.

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

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#### To-day's Advertisements.

##### CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

##### FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

##### THE COMPANY'S SHIPMENT.

##### TOKIO, TONSANG.

##### PALING, 20th April.

A large quantity of coal and ammunition has been sent to Tokio and Koon Gate.

The following is a general statement

that the cargo consists of

ammunition, etc.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 30th April, 1908.

AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN LINE.

##### NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

##### FROM NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

##### THE STEAMSHIP

##### "KALOMO."

Captain Linklater, having arrived from the

above Ports, Consignees are hereby

informed that their Goods are being landed at

their risk into the Godown of the Hongkong

and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company,

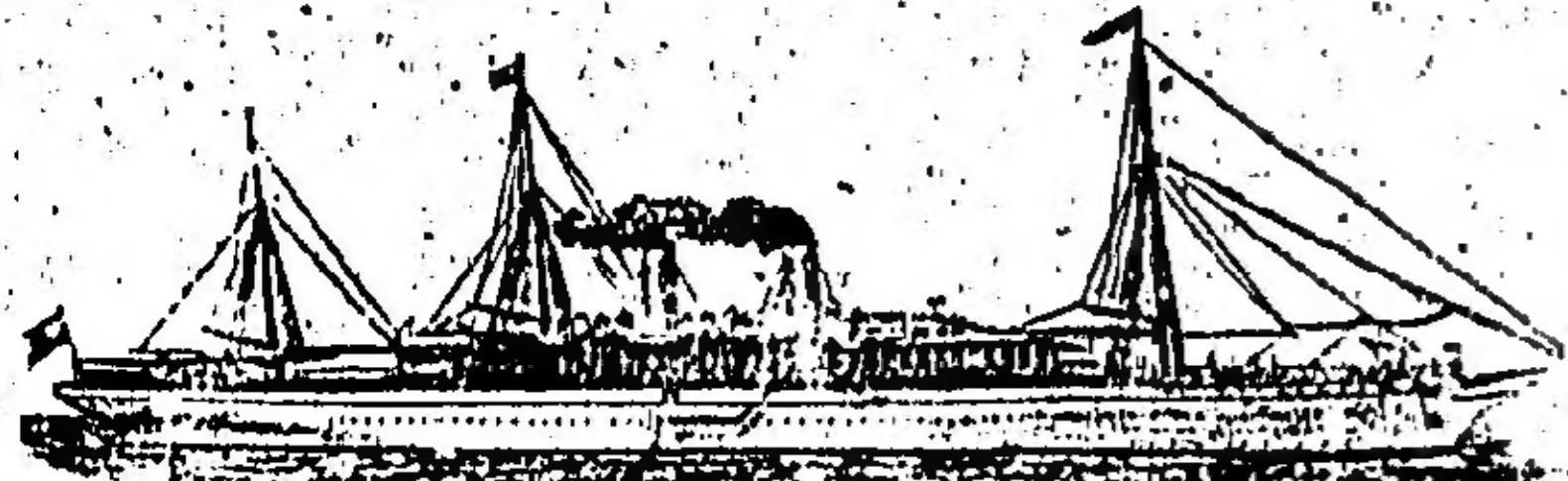
Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees'

risk and expense.

Owing to the steamer having encountered

## Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY'S  
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



## Luxury—Speed—Punctuality.

The only Line that Maintains a Regular Schedule Service of under Eleven Days across the Pacific is the "Empress Line," Saving 5 to 10 Days' Ocean Travel.

11 Days YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 18 Days HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS (Subject to Alteration).		
R.M.S.	Tons.	LEAVE HONGKONG ARRIVE VANCOUVER
EMPERESS OF JAPAN	... 6,000	THURSDAY, May 7th
"GLENFARG"	... 3,700	WEDNESDAY, May 20th
EMPERESS OF CHINA	... 6,000	THURSDAY, June 4th
"LENNOX"	... 3,700	WEDNESDAY, June 17th
EMPERESS OF INDIA	... 6,000	THURSDAY, July 2nd
"MONTEAGLE"	... 6,163	WEDNESDAY, July 15th
S.S. "LENNOX" and "GLENFARG"	Freighters only and do not carry Passengers.	"MONTEAGLE"
"EMPERESS" steamships depart from Hongkong at 4 P.M., S.S. "MONTEAGLE," "LENNOX" and "GLENFARG" at 12 Noon.		

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANG-HAI, NAGASAKI, (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and VICTORIA, B.C., and at QUEBEC, with the Company's New Palatial "EMPERESS" Steamships, 14,500 tons register. The through transit to LIVERPOOL being 27 days, from YOKOHAMA, and 29 days from HONGKONG.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class ..... via St. Lawrence River Lines or New York £71.10.

Hongkong to London, Intermediate on Steamers, and 1st Class on Railways, via St. Lawrence £4.00. via New York £42.

First-class rates include cost of Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries "Intermediate" Passengers only, at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to D. W. GRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China,

Hongkong, 28th April, 1908. Corner Fader Street and Praya.

149

(Subject to Alteration)

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

For	Steamship	On
MANILA	WUE VSANG	FRIDAY, 1st May, 4 P.M.
MOJI	HOP SANG	FRIDAY, 1st May, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE	KUTSANG	SATURDAY, 2nd May, daylight.
& MOJI	CHENG SHIANG	SATURDAY, 2nd May, daylight.
TIENTSIN SWATOW & CHEFOO	CHENG SHIANG	SATURDAY, 2nd May, Noon.
SHANGHAI, CHENG SHIANG	CHENG SHIANG	SATURDAY, 2nd May, Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	NAN SANG	SATURDAY, 2nd May, 3 P.M.
MANILA	LOO VGSANG	FRIDAY, 8th May, 4 P.M.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

OCCUPYING 24 DAYS.

The steamers Kultang, Nansing and Fusheng leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland 8:1) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan if passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Stearns have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Telephone No. 61.

Hongkong, 29th April, 1908.

149

(Subject to Alteration)

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL.

SHANGHAI	"SHAOHSING"	2nd May, 4 P.M.
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	"CHIHILI"	3rd 9 A.M.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	3rd 4 P.M.
MANILA	"TEAM"	5th "
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA & AUSTRALIA	"CHINGTU"	11th "
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	"TSINAN"	23rd "

MANILA and TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon.

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

SHANGHAI STEAMERS have good Saloon Passenger accommodation and take cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

Reduced Saloon Fares; Single and Return, to Manila and Australia.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

AGENTS.

Hongkong, 30th April, 1908.

149

(Subject to Alteration)

HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class; newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon amidships—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardess carried.—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship. Tons. Captain. For Sailing Dates.

ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	MANILA	SATURDAY, 2nd May, at Noon.
RUBI	2540	Almond	"	SATURDAY, 9th May, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,

GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 24th April, 1908.

149

(Subject to Alteration)

HONGKONG—NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR NEW YORK.

(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast).

Steamship.

"LOWTHER CASTLE" ..... On or about the 31st May, 1908.

For Freight and further information, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, 24th April, 1908.

149

(Subject to Alteration)

SHIPPING—STEAMERS.

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW.

THE Company's Steamship:

"HAICHING."

Captain Hodgins, will be despatched for the above Ports, TO-MORROW, the 1st proximo, at 10 o'clock A.M.

For Freight or Passage; apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAK & CO.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 30th April, 1908.

149

(Subject to Alteration)

THE Steamship:

"CLAN MACMILLAN"

will be despatched for the above Ports on the 7th May, 1908.

For Freight, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 21st April, 1908.

149

(Subject to Alteration)

THE Steamship:

"DEANHILLSHIRE"

will be despatched for the above Ports, on or about the 15th May, 1908.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1908.

149

(Subject to Alteration)

THE Steamship:

"DENBIGHSHIRE"

will be despatched for the above Ports, on or about the 15th May, 1908.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1908.

149

(Subject to Alteration)

THE Steamship:

"DEVANHA."

Captain T. H. Hide, R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port, BOMBAY, &c., on SATURDAY, the 2nd May, at noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Company's S.S. Mongolia, 9,300 tons, from Colombo, Passengers accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. Aralia, due in London on 13th June, 1908.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Content and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to

F. J. ABBOTT,

Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1908.

149

(Subject to Alteration)

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO. LTD.

**The Health Bill.****ARCHITECTS' CRITICISMS.****CHINESE PROPERTY OWNERS' CASE.**

**Measures:** *Diligeat, Ram & Gibbs*, who were engaged by the Chinese property owners to consider the technical points of the new Public Health Amending Bill, have submitted their report. It is dated 1st April, 1908, and is as follows:

**TO THE CHINESE PROPERTY OWNERS OF HONGKONG.**

Gentlemen.—We have carefully considered the several clauses of the proposed amendments of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinances of 1903 and send you herewith our report on same.

In cases where the amendments are merely additional words or alterations in wording to make the meaning of the original clauses clearer we have not made any remarks, nor have we reported on any clauses which we consider do not adversely affect the interests of property owners or their tenants.

We observe that nothing has been done to modify section 175 of the Principal Ordinance. In cases where there is a public or private street at the back of a domestic building we do not see any more necessity for providing the open space referred to in this section than where there is a backyard of fifty square feet or over and in the case of a corner house we do not see any need for such open space. The object of the section is to provide light and ventilation to the backs of houses, and it is surely better to have light and air from a continuous space like a street than from an enclosed space eight or nine feet square surrounded by buildings forty feet or so high.

We quite see the object of the open spaces in blocks of buildings, where the backs of the houses have no means of light or ventilation and the kitchens open directly into the main rooms and have no windows, but in cases where there is a street either at the back or side we consider it quite unnecessary. We therefore suggest that the following clause be added to section 175:—"Provided that this section shall not apply to any domestic building which is bounded on the back or side by a street and is provided with a window or windows at the back or side," or words to that effect.

We also suggest that the following should be added to section 6, sub-section 2: after the words "for special uses," the words "or for the housing of the working classes."

The following are our notes and suggestions on the amendments, and we're presuming that you are in possession of a copy of the Amending Ordinance.

**2.—Section 6, sub-section 26.**

We are of opinion that it should be provided that in houses facing existing lines of more than 8 feet and less than 13 feet in width, the width of such house should be deemed sufficient.

**3.—Section 6, sub-section 39.**

The definition of a new building is sufficiently stringent in the original Ordinance. It should also be strictly provided that the greater part of two walls should not be more than half of each of two walls and not more than half of two walls combined; as in, many cases the demolition of one wall will be considered greater than the half of the same wall and a smaller one combined, although nothing might be done to the other wall.

**2.—Section 6, sub-section 45.**

The definition of property will may be a suitable one for Cardiff or many towns in England, but we consider a better definition would be—"A wall forming part of a building and used for the separation of such building from an adjoining building belonging to or likely to belong to a different owner and forming part of such adjoining building, or built for the owner's purpose of belonging to such an adjoining building to be hereafter erected."

**3.—Section 6, sub-section 60a.**

By the wording of this section the whole sash would have to be made of glass, as a wood or iron sash frame is opaque. The word whole should be left out. Instead "glazed portion" might be inserted.

**4.—Section 8.**

If the President has any special powers over and above any other member he should be elected annually by the members.

**11.—Section 46.**

We suggest that the words—"Provided that this section shall not apply to matches or other temporary structures provided for housing workmen during the progress of works," should be added to this section.

**18.—Section 10.**

The parts of the Ordinance referring to thickness of walls should be reconsidered. Under the existing Ordinance of two walls of the same height a thinner one may be constructed on the top of another wall than may be built on the solid ground. For instance a 30-foot wall built on the top of a 25-foot wall may be 14 inches thick, whereas if it is built on the ground the lower part must be 18 inches thick.

**21.—Section 103a.**

The words "id cement mortar" in the second line should be omitted. It does not agree with the latter part of section 03.

**24.—Section 107.**

Openings in brick walls built in lime mortar should not be required to be filled up with brick or stone in cement mortar. If the wall with openings is strong enough it is surely quite as strong with the openings filled up with new brickwork of the same description as the old. Moreover, should it be necessary at a future time to take away the filling, it could be done, if in lime mortar, without injury to the walls, but scarcely so if built up with cement mortar.

**26.—Section 111.**

It should not be left to the discretion of any one to say what is good cement concrete. The proportions should be stated, 1½ and 1 inch stones make good concrete.

**27.—Section 117.**

We consider that any alteration in this section should be left to the discretion of any one to say what is good cement concrete. The proportions should be stated, 1½ and 1 inch stones make good concrete.

**31.—Section 118.**

This amendment should be altered so as not to include existing cocklofts.

**34.—Section 138.**

This is a further cutting down of verandahs. It was always understood that verandahs in 50 feet streets were limited to three stories, that is, the ground floor, first floor and second floor. Now it aims at cutting off another storey. The building may be 75 feet high but the verandah only 30 or 32 feet. An open three story verandah would rarely exceed 45 feet in height and would obstruct less light and air at a distance of 40 feet than a building 75 feet high without verandahs at a distance of 50 feet. In many ways verandahs and balconies are a help to sanitation as they encourage the people to keep open windows, keeping off the rain and in very hot weather, the sun.

We consider that a clause should be added to this section to the effect that existing verandahs and balconies may be re-erected of the original height and design and without the renewed consent of the Governor, or compensation paid for same if not allowed.

**37.—Section 141.**

We think a clause should be added some-what as follows:—

"Provided that occupation may be made after seven days if the Building Authority has not notified the owner that the building contravenes the Ordinance."

**63.—Section 201.**

We suggest that the words "seven days after" be inserted between "until" and "and" "pro-  
per place" in the third line of the Principal Ordinance.

**66 and 67.**

Many of the nuisances to be dealt with under these sections are caused by the tenants and not by the owners. It should not be possible to obtain a conviction against an owner for an offence caused by a tenant. A property owner cannot be expected to visit all his property every day to see that his tenants are not causing a nuisance, even if he had a right to enter, which is doubtful.

**68.—Section 253.**

The arbitrators should take into consideration the non-reduction of the Crown Rent. There are plots of ground in the Colony where the Crown Rent is over five thousand dollars an acre and the value on that account very little. Supposing a piece of this land were taken away and no reduction of Crown Rent, the owner would get practically nothing, but would still have to pay his Crown Rent for land he no longer owned and for which he had practically not been paid.

**Shipping.****Arrivals.**

*Joshin Maru*, Jap. ss., 702, H. S. Smith, 29th April.—*Tamsui*, 20th April, and *Swatow*, 28th, Gen.—O. S. Ki.

*Devawongse*, Gen. ss., 1057, *Rehwagedi*, 29th April.—*Bangkok*, 20th April, and *Swatow*, 28th, Rice and Timber.—B. & S.

*Choosing*, Ger. ss., 1,205, W. O. Jones, 29th April.—*Chinkiang*, 26th April, Gen.—B. & S.

*Tungus*, Nor. ss., 1,039, G. F. Krogle, 26th April.—*Sai*, 21st April, Rice, —H. A. L.

*Yedo Maru*, Jap. ss., 3,227, T. Hamada, 26th April.—*Moji*, 23rd April, Coal.—M. B. K.

*Vensungsang*, Br. ss., 1,128, P. H. Rolfe, 28th April.—*Bangkok*, 17th April, *Phosphates*.—M. B. K.

*Kalomo*, Br. ss., 1,05, *Luklaker*, 29th April.—*New York*, 8th Mar., and *Singapore*, 24th April.—Gen.—S. T. & Co.

*Chihi*, Br. ss., 1,50, J. Warrack, 29th April.—*Hainan*, 25th April, and *Hoibow*, 29th, Live Stock and Gen.—B. & S.

*Yunnan*, Br. ss., 1,205, W. O. Jones, 29th April.—*Chinkiang*, 26th April, Gen.—B. & S.

*Choysang*, Br. ss., 1,424, *Sandoek*, 30th April.—*Shantung*, 26th April, and *Nagasaki*, 20th April.

*Onsang*, Br. ss., 1,787, R. Cox, 30th April.—*Singapore*, 23rd April, Coal.—J. M. & Co.

*Buclow*, Br. ss., 1,128, P. H. Rolfe, 28th April.—*Manila*, 25th April, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

*Victoria*, Swed. ss., 980, J. A. Hellberg, 30th April.—*Canton*, 29th April, Coal.—Wallen & Co.

*Zafiro*, Br. ss., 1,610, R. Rodger, 21st April.—*Manila*, 25th April, *Hemp and Sugar*.—S. T. & Co.

*Zillah*, Br. ss., 3,426, *Pearl*, 26th April.—*Xmas Island*, 17th April, *Phosphates*.—M. B. K.

**Steamers Exported.**

*Nippon Maru*, Manil., T. K. K., May 1.

*Macila*, M. & C., May 1.

*Kumsang*, Singapore, J. M. & Co., May 1.

*Indien*, Shiozaki, M. & Co., May 1.

*Mayori Maru*, Singapore, N. Y. K., May 1.

*Yurk*, Japan, M. & Co., May 1.

*Benarity*, Singapore, G. L. & Co., May 1.

*Emp. of China*, Japan, S. P. R. Co., May 1.

*Buclow*, C. B., May 1.

*Asia*, Japan, O. & O. Co., May 1.

*Capri*, Singapore, C. & Co., May 1.

**Clearances at the Harbour Office.**

*Skramok*, for Chelten.

*Taiwan*, for Saigon.

*Choysang*, for Canton.

*Tunget*, for Nagasaki.

*Wingsang*, for Shanghai.

*Yunnan*, for Castor.

*Pongtong*, for Swatow.

*Kutang*, for Shanghai.

*Kalomo*, for Shanghai.

**Departures.**

April 30.

*Delta*, for Shanghai.

*Skramok*, for Chelten.

*Wingsang*, for Swatow.

*Passengers arrived.*

Per *Choysang*, from Shanghai, &c.—*Yessar*, C. E. Anton, A. Auld and Stein.

Per *Chihi*, from Haiphong, &c.—*Monsieur* and Madame *Reve Bonnaffon*, and 26 Chinese.

Per *Onsang*, from Singapore.—159 Chinese.

**Passengers departed.**

Per *Inaba Maru*, for London, &c.—Mrs. and Miss *Suzon*, Mr. Almeida, Mrs. Shoveller and party, Mr. Abbey, Dr. and Mrs. Lim-B. King, Mrs. E. K. Yin, Mrs. T. Kodo, Mrs. Cox, Mrs. and Misses (2) Wilson, Missen *Suzon* (3), Col. Shiba, Mr. Morrison, Mrs. W. P. Pearce, Messrs. H. M. Harrop, K. Akiyama, Jmai, M. Seki, T. Nakashita, Akitomo, T. Inouye, Yamamoto, I. Tada, E. P. Wright, Bramwell, Achibred and Jas. Kite.

**Shipping Reports.**

St. *Chihi*, from Haiphong via Hoibow.—Strong N. E. wind, high sea.

St. *Onsang*, from Singapore: Light E.N.E. winds and fine weather. Laterly fresh N.E. wind and moderate swell.

St. *Choysang*, from Shanghai and Swatow.—Fresh N.E. monsoon, rough sea, overcast, rainy weather throughout.

St. *Yunnan*, from Chinkiang.—April 24th strong gale Yangtze Kiang and vicinity; Chinkiang to Turnabout, fresh N.E. breeze and fine weather; Turnabout to Hongkong, strong N.E. wind of gale force, at times rough sea and overcast weather.

**VESSELS IN PORT.**

STEAM.

*Amara*, Br. ss., 1,558, C. J. Mattock, 26th April.—*Swatow*, 25th April, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Carl Diderichsen, Ger. ss., 774, J. Kayser, 29th April.—Haiphong, 24th April, and

Malib, 27th, Rice and Gen.—J. & Co.

Dunbar, Br. ss., 1,000, J. H. Lee, 24th April.—Moj 23rd April, Coal.—S. T. & Co.

Eastern, Br. ss., 2,772, W. G. McArthur, 29th April.—Sydney 8th April, via Brisbane, Townsville, Cairns, Port Darwin and Manila 27th, Ger.—G. L. & Co.

Empress of Japan, Br. ss., 3,039, Henry Pybus, R.M.R., 6th April.—Vancouver 18th Mar., and Shanghai 4th April, Mails and Gen.—C. P. R. Co.

Greaveall, Br. ss., 2,815, Steele, 22nd April.—Portland 13th Mar. and Karatsu 16th April, Wheat.—Asgard, Thomasen & Co.

Hutching, Br. ss., 1,267, A. E. Hodges, 20th April.—Fuchow 24th April, Amoy, 27th April, and Swatow 28th April, Gen.—J. & Co.

Livingston, C. G., 20th April, Gen.—J. & Co.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOOIE &amp; CO. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," PAGE 5.

## SHARE QUOTATIONS.

STOCKS	NO. OF SHARES	VALUE	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT RESERVE	AT WORKING ACCOUNT	LAST DIVIDEND	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION, BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	{ \$1,100,000 \$1,500,000 \$200,000}	\$2,000,387	Final of 2/- do. old and 4/- do. on new shares for 1/2 year ending 31.12.07	5%	\$160 London 17/3/10
National Bank of China, Limited	10,025	67	66	{ \$2,735 \$300,000}	\$7,1293	5/- (London 3/6) for 1903	5%	\$51
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$150	\$50	none	\$30	for 1906	8/-	\$240
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	\$15	\$5	Tls. 100,000 Tls. 48,042	Tls. 204,424	Final of 7/6 per share making all \$15/- for 1906 Tls. 2.65	6%	Tls. 81 buyers
Ubol Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	2,400	\$250	\$100	\$3,000,000 \$6,000,000 \$450,407	\$1,536,011	Final of \$15/- making \$5/- for 1906 and interim of \$3/- for 1907	5%	\$797 1/- ex div
Vangtze Insurance Association, Limited	8,000	\$100	\$60	\$1,000,000 \$199,032 \$5,000	\$101,703	\$12 and bonus \$3 for 1906	10%	\$150 ex div.
Do. do. (new)	4,000	\$100	\$60	\$1,000,000 \$346,007 \$5,000	\$101,703	\$6 and bonus \$2 for 1906	9%	\$91 buyers
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$20	\$1,323,941	\$428,027	5/- for 1906	9%	\$90 buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$7,000 \$264,018 \$96,885	\$105,053	\$1 for 1906	5%	\$16
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	\$25	\$25	\$50,000 \$250,000	Nil.	\$4 for year ending 30.6.1907	10%	\$40
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	\$50	\$50	\$575,000 \$75,479	116,437	5/- for 2nd half-year making all \$21/- for year ending 31.12.07	8%	\$19 buyers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$15	\$15	\$30,000 \$6,000 \$270,000	43,694	5/- for 1906 @ ex 2/3 - \$2.14 per share	5%	\$38 \$24
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred) Do. do. (Deferred)	60,000	45	45	Tls. 75,000 Tls. 400,000 \$1,871	Tls. 14,510 / 172,370	Final of Tls. 14 making Tls. 3/- for 1907 Second interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 9 for 1st 1907)	7%	Tls. 45 buyers
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited (Preference)	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	\$65,000 \$32,957	\$137	\$1/- for year ending 30.6.1907 \$1.00 for year ending 30.4.1907	4%	\$32 \$18
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	45	45	Tls. 18,000 Tls. 419,479 Tls. 62,000 Tls. 51,200 Tls. 30,000	18,730	Final of Tls. 2 making Tls. 6 for 1906	12%	Tls. 47 buyers
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	none	59,218	\$8 for year ending 31.12.06	5%	\$135 sales
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	10,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 10,000	Tls. 8,035	5/- for 1907 Tls. 3 (8%) for year ending 31.8.06	5%	\$15 sales Tls. 70 sellers
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$100	\$450,000	59,218	5/- for year ending 31.12.06	...	
Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	none	Tls. 10,000	5/- for 1907	...	
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 10,000	Tls. 8,035	Tls. 3 (8%) for year ending 31.8.06	5%	
MINING.								
Chinese Engineers and Miners Company, Ltd.	100,000	1/-	1/-	\$150,000 \$84,358	612,556	Final of 1/6 (No. 6) for 1907	7%	Tls. 16,20 buyers
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	10,000	1/-	1/-	1/-	612,556	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents	5%	\$82
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$64,124	\$3,726	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06	...	\$14
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	63,000	\$50	50	\$100,000 \$20,86 \$40,000	53,556	Final of \$1/- making \$3/- for 1907	6%	\$53
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	\$100,000 \$50,000	541,442	Final of \$4/- making \$3/- for 1907	7%	Tls. 82 buyers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000	16,10,459	Interim of Tls. 24 for six months ending 31st October, 1907	7%	Tls. 224 buyers
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 69,257 Tls. 25,000	Tls. 17,927	Final of Tls. 17 for 1907	7%	
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 25,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	Tls. 6,531	5/- for 1907	6%	Tls. 100 \$ar buyers \$10 sales
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	10,000	\$25	\$25	\$10,000 \$15	10,008	\$2/- for year ending 30.6.07	10%	
Central Stores, Limited	50,725	\$15	\$15	\$1,000 \$348,975	39,178	\$1.80 for 1906	10%	
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$125 \$73,075	1252	Final of 1/3 making \$7/- for 1907	7%	\$96
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$250,000 \$35,915	535,915	Final of 1/3 making \$7/- for year ending 31.12.07	7%	\$100
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$50,000	54,621	70 cents for 1907	6%	\$100 \$16 buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	none	16,532	5/- for 1907	6%	
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 1,525,045 Tls. 170,000	Tls. 107,517	Final of Tls. 3 and bonds of Tls. 2 making in all Tls. 3 for 1907	7%	Tls. 115 sellers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	none	\$1,541	Final of \$2.10 making in all \$4.10 for year ending 31.12.07	8%	\$48 sn. and b.
COTTON MILLS.								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd. Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 150,000 Tls. 23,276 \$60,000	Tls. 8,007	Tls. 21 for year ended 31.10.1907	4%	Tls. 56 buyers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 150,000	14,269	50 cents for year ending 31.7.07	4%	\$101 buyers
Lan-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	Tls. 85,519	Tls. 6 for year ended 30.9.06 (8%)	...	Tls. 53 sellers
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 28,157	Tls. 50,663	Tls. 8 for 1906	...	Tls. 75 Tls. 200 sellers
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	1/2/6	1/2/6	\$1,299	638	1/3 per share for 1906	9%	\$78
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	\$25,000	Nil.	\$1.20 for 1907	11%	\$11
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	none	52,500	60 cents for year ended 30.2.06	...	16
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	* 50,000	\$10	\$10	\$100,000	58,593	60 cents for 1907	9%	\$9 sales
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	25,000	\$24	\$24	\$50,000	52,974	\$1.30 for year ending 31.7.07	6%	\$20
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$12,000	15,078	Final of 7/5 cent-making in all \$1/2 for 1907	11%	Tls. 300 \$21 buyers
Hall & Holtz, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$20	\$186,000	515,002	\$2/- for year ending 28.2.07	9%	\$23
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	none	52,953	51/- per share for year ending 28.2.07	6%	\$16 buyers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$125,000	54,578	Final of \$1.15 making in all \$1.10 for 1907	8%	\$225 sales
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$100,000	8,191	Final of \$1.20 making in all \$1.10 for 1907	6%	\$33 sales
Maastrichtspoorj tot Mijn, Bosch en Landenbouwexplotatie in Langkaai, Limited	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	Tls. 547,500	Tls. 17,127	Interim of Tls. 10, to for 1st quarter	7%	Tls. 600 sellers
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	none	52,655	5/- per share for period from 1st Oct. to 30th Apr. 07	8%	\$151 buyers
Philippine Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	Nil.	None	5/- per share for 1907	8%	\$88
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 6,603	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 7/- for 1907	7%	Tls. 107 buyers
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	24,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 24,820 Tls. 75,000	Tls. 8,493	Final of Tls. 9 making in all Tls. 14 for 1907	10%	Tls. 87 buyers
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	16,350	\$20	\$20	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 18,331	Final of 37/6 making \$3/- for 1907	...	Tls. 360
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	none	Dr. \$41,034	None	...	\$221 buyers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	\$5	none	52,475	40 cents for year ending 31.5.07	6%	\$6 sales
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 15,205 Tls. 4,000	Tls. 201	Tls. 64 for year ending 30.4.07	...	Tls. 97 sellers
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$1,111	50 cents for 1907	4%	\$12 sales
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,0							